

Zamorano, Dña Luisa, Mr. Spence—Captain Cooper—and on no account to forget Dn. Estevan Monras and all to whom I have the distinguished honor of being known to.

I pray you accept of my best wishes for your health happiness and prosperity, and believe me unalterably

Your attached servant  
and friend

D. Douglas

## NOTES ON THE INTRODUCED FLORA OF CALIFORNIA

IRA L. WIGGINS

Two plants not previously known from the state have been collected recently in San Diego County by Mr. L. W. Nuttall and Mr. W. V. Shear, County Agricultural Inspector, respectively. The presence of a species of *Vicia* not included in western botanical literature came to my attention in the summer of 1930 while teaching at the Humboldt State Teachers College at Arcata, and Mr. Nuttall's collection of *Lepidium draba* L. extends the previously known range of that species in California. This note is offered in order to establish a definite record of the occurrence of these species in the localities listed here.

*KYLLINGA BREVIFOLIA* Rottb. was collected in San Diego, on May 28, and again on July 21, 1932 by Mr. Nuttall. He sent the specimens to me for identification since the species was not listed in the literature available to him. In sending the second collection, after the smaller collection of the earlier date had been identified, he enclosed the following note: "*Kyllinga brevifolia* grows on the east side of a house on Arch Street. There is a small steep bank between the house and the pavement and a narrow strip of grass between pavement and curb; the plant is found in both places. The grass has been, and is now cut very short, but the little plants —2 inches high—bravely bloom. The sod is very dense, but apparently they are determined to conquer and finally take possession."

The genus *Kyllinga* contains about two hundred species, most of them confined to tropical regions, but two species in addition to the one listed above also occur in the southeastern part of the United States.

This sedge is a perennial plant with solitary oblong-ovoid spikes 5-8 mm. long subtended by three involucrel bracts, two of them spreading, the third erect and giving the spike the appearance of being lateral instead of terminal. The keels of the spikelets are serrulate-ciliate. The leaves are narrowly linear and grass-like, usually a little shorter than the scape. The plant spreads by horizontal rhizomes, and exceedingly numerous fibrous roots form a dense sod just below the surface of the soil.

*VICIA VILLOSA* Roth. is a well established escape in numerous localities from the Santa Cruz Peninsula northward into Washington. It is so abundant in the vicinity of Humboldt Bay that it competes

successfully with the native and introduced grasses on open hillsides and inner sand dunes. Specimens collected as early as 1900 are in the Dudley Herbarium, and for the most part the original labels bear the name *Vicia cracca* L. These specimens differ markedly from *Vicia cracca* in having spreading instead of closely appressed hairs on stems, peduncles and leaves, longer, narrower and more pubescent calyxlobes, and slightly larger flowers than the latter, and in being annual or biennial instead of perennial.

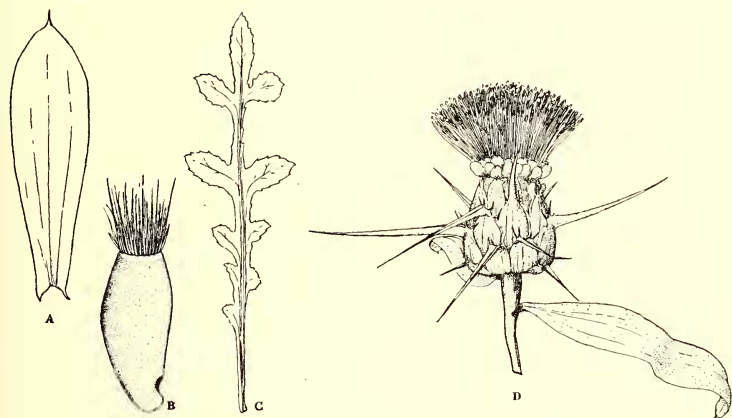


Fig. 1. *Centaurea Iberica* Trevir. A, upper leaf. B, Achene with paleaceous pappus bristles. C, basal leaf. D, flowering head. A,D x 1; B x 5; C x 1/6.

There are sheets of *Vicia villosa* in the Dudley Herbarium from Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Mendocino, and Humboldt counties, California; Deschutes, Douglas, Hood River, and Wasco counties, Oregon; King and Whitman counties, Washington; Blaine and Latah counties, Idaho; and one sheet each from Montana and Indiana. We have no specimens of *Vicia cracca* from the coastal region of California.

Mrs. Roxana S. Ferris detected this species in the *Vicia cracca* cover several years ago and segregated the specimens belonging to the two species.

*CENTAUREA IBERICA* Trevir. was collected near Ramona, San Diego County, by Mr. Shear, and sent to us for identification. He realized at the time that the plant was similar to *Centaurea calcitrapa* L. but saw that it differed from that species in size and general appearance. *Centaurea Iberica* is a native of Spain, and, together with a variety, is reported from a number of Mediterranean localities, Armenia, and the region between the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea in southwestern Russia.

Although this species is somewhat similar to *Centaurea calcitrapa*, it is improbable that the two species are confused in any herbaria of the country for they are distinctly separated by several obvious

characters. The upper leaves of *Centaurea Iberica* are elliptic to oblong, 10-18 mm. long, and entire, while those of *Centaurea calcitrapa* are pinnately divided into linear or lanceolate lobes about 5 mm. wide, or sometimes undivided but linear and less than 5 mm. wide, and always serrulate. Only the lower leaves of the former species are serrulate. The heads of *Centaurea Iberica* are broader, the spines heavier, the achenes slightly longer than those of the commoner species and are white to sordid instead of brown. *Centaurea calcitrapa* achenes are destitute of any pappus, while those of *Centaurea Iberica* have a pappus of 40-50 narrow, finely serrulate paleaceous bristles arranged in about three series. The accompanying figures indicate the distinctive characters of this thistle.

*LEPIDIUM DRABA* L. was collected several months ago by Mr. Nuttall "—along the Tia Juana River a little way north of the border," where it had become well established. This weed had been reported from Los Angeles, Huntington Beach, and Chino, in southern California, and is not uncommon from the vicinity of San Luis Obispo northward, but this is the first record, so far as I am aware, for San Diego County.

Dudley Herbarium,  
Stanford University.

#### IN MEMORIAM

Dr. Alice Scouvert, a former member of this Society, died in Brussels, Belgium, on November 17, 1932. While in California she took a lively interest in the native plants. On the Society's field excursions, unconsciously on her part, she put to shame many members who insisted on using vernacular names by indicating to them how quickly she obtained a clue to the relationship of plants strange to her when favored with the Latin binomial. Her training at the University of Brussels was in botany and the allied sciences.

Mrs. D. O. (Clara Adele) Hunt of St. Helena, a former member, died on April 4, 1932. For forty years she studied the natural history of the native plants of Napa Valley and cultivated many in her garden. For nearly as long a period her botanical activity found expression in arranging exhibitions and meetings in order to interest the people of her valley in the flowering vegetation. She was a relative of Alphonse Wood, whose "Class Book of Botany" was a familiar text in the eastern United States two generations ago.

Dr. Harvey Monroe Hall, a charter member of the Society, died March 11, 1932. He had long been connected with the University of California, and in later years with the Carnegie Institution of Washington. He was an able botanist who had done a notable amount of work, and his sudden passing was a shock to his friends.

Miss Anna Head, also a charter member, well-known in California as a pioneer in education for girls, died December 24, 1932. She was the founder of the Anna Head School in Berkeley and its principal from 1880 to 1909, and during that time did much to stimulate the